THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1833. [NO. 2248.

A MEETING of AMATEURS will take place at the THEATRE on Thursday, the 13th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

Green Room, 10th June, 1833.

THE Committee of the NEW BOMBAY TURF CLUB give notice, that a special general meeting of the Members of the Club will be held on Wednesday the 14th., at 11 o'clock precisely, in the Club Room, when several questions of importance to the interests of the Club will be laid before them. A full attendance therefore is particularly requested.

CLUB ROOM,
6TH JUNE, 1833.

PUBLIC Auction. To-morrow, Wednesday, the 12th Instant, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public auction, a variety of Goods consisting of an Invoice of Ladies Dresses, of a novel and beautiful description, Handkerchiefs to correspond, very superb Dinner services, Plain Tumblers, and a variety of Glass Ware, 25 Boxes of superior Manilla Cheroots, a case of Needles, sail Needles, Bodkins &c. 72 Kegs, of yellow paint, 22 Casks of Bass's Pale Ale, Ripe Pale Ale in Bottles, from Barclay and Perkins, a great variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Handsome Cots and Bedding, Cabinets, Children's Cots, Square Piano Forte by Clementi, Books, &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A London built Cabriolet and Harness, nearly new, and a ditto Mail Cart, with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

FOR Sale—A very handsome Madras built Curricle, with Harness, Bar, &c. complete; the same is nearly new, and built to express Order, by Messrs. HYDEE AND FORBES, and is now standing at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO'S.

PRICE, 1,000 RUPEES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICE of CALCUTTA, are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance on the usual terms.

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 27th May, 1833.

TURF HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Thursday the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the remainder of Captain Morris's Stud, consisting of the following horses:—

Goblin Grey,
Bustle,
Sea-Gull,
English mare, 5 year old, by Filho da Puta.
Maiden Arab Gelding.
Cockatoo, 2 year old Colt, by Fitz-James.
Fairy, 2 year old Filly, by Harlequin.
Titmouse, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Magnet, yearling Colt, by ditto.
Zulieka, thorough-bred English brood mare.
Dudu, Deccan bred brood mare.

The Sale will take place at Captain Morris' Stables, Poona, and particulars may be learnt on reference to Dr. Carstairs, Poona.

NOTICE.—M. GOMES, begs to inform the public in general that he has a few copies of the Portuguese Grammar, well bound, for sale at the reduced price of 2 Rupees per copy.—Application may be made at this office.

Courier Office, 10th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—A commodious, airy, pleasant, upper roomed Bungalow, opposite the Bee-hive, at Camballa, lately occupied by Colonel STROVER, Commandant of Artillery. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 10th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE,—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Ve[illegible] their corresponding numbers in [illegible]vice, and the Commercial Navy [illegible]itain, together with those belong[illegible]rt of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

[illegible]ished—No. 11 of the QUAR[illegible] ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

[illegible]*ourier Office, 11th June,* 1833.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colabah, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 11th June, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 400 Tons, WILLIAM MARLEY, Commander, will sail on the 1st of July next. This Ship has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain MARLEY, at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co. where plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 11th. June, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fast sailing Ship RICHARD WALKER, of 450 Tons per Register, P. GILL. Will sail on or about the 15th Proximo. This Vessel has a Poop and good accommodations for Passengers; apply to Captain GILL at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 11th. June, 1833.

THE HUMMUM STREET HUM.

The opening of the new shop in Hummum street, took place on Thursday amid a flourish of trumpets, the company which crowded the street beyond any thing since the June riots, were invited in to spend their money to the sound of martial music, proceeding from the band of the Hon'ble Company's Ship *Thames*, stationed there for the occasion. The midshipmen of the same vessel dressed out in full or half uniform attended as shop boys, to show off and sell the wares, and to add to the allurements. There was in each room a species of faro table, where those who were disposed to gamble had only to pay their stake to a midshipman in the Hon'ble Company's service, when they had their small or great go by whirling round a species of compass, the instrument chosen, bearing an appropriate reference to the Naval profession of the chief actors. The stake at the small go consisted of one rupee, for which the venturer, if lucky, might be made happy with a knife or other trinket worth two or three; if unfortunate, he was still sure of carrying away something for his money, perhaps a brass watch key, thimble, or copper ring value five or six pice. The large go was on a more munificent scale, the midshipman presiding was of a maturer age and higher rank, the stake amounted to five rupees, and the prizes to be gained might vary from two annas to twenty rupees. A third or greater goat a stake of fifteen rupees was in preparation yesterday, the prizes were to reach as high as 100 rupees, and we presume an officer of superior rank to a midshipman was destined to preside; but the arrangement had not been completed at the time to which our report extends. We observed a Bramhin carry off a plated egg-stand in triumph, worth about treble his stake; but when he had learned its use from a Parsee bystander, he dropped it in horror, and parted with it willingly for a third of the money: an newly married gentleman wishing to furnish his breakfast table with a similar ornament, staked his five rupees to the midshipman and got in return a brass thimble with the words "Remember me!" engraved on the rim. He staked a second time and received a second thimble with the same motto, so that if he fail to remember the scene, 'twill not be for want of good advice.—What will be said of this affair at home? What will be thought of it by the parents of the young gentlemen employed in this novel and honorable calling?—What will be said of it by the members of that hitherto proud service, whose officers are now debased to the task of Bartholomew Fair pedlars, and mountebanks?—The Lion Button tamed down to the sign of a five rupee go for a brass thimble! oh grievous, lamentable fall! So uncomfortable do the young gentlemen themselves begin to feel in their new character, that we know it as a positive fact that one of them declared his intention yesterday of reporting himself sick in order to escape what he considered the degradation. Is this the school in which the choicest of England's children are to be brought up to honor? The youth whose destiny it should be, to tread the deck in the day of danger, to maintain the dominion of the waves, and carry the meteor flag of England untarnished thro' the world, exhibited to all the gaping and astonished Natives of Bombay in the equivocal character of Pedlars and petty Gamblers!

In making these observations we have no wish to prejudice the sales of this establishment: but let the ends of trade be pursued by legitimate and irreproachable means—let the small and great *goes* be put an end to, the gambling compasses broken, and the midshipmen restored to their natural element, and *then* all may go well again; the course at present pursued *must* eventually entail disappointment, if not dishonor.

We have said enough: the exposure we have made has been made with pain; but 'tis not the first instance wherein a sense of duty has obliged us to sacrifice our private feelings.—*Bombay Gazette, June* 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.—I was not a little surprised at your sarcastic and uncourteous remarks contained in Saturday's paper upon my letter, which were as uncalled for as they were unjust. You have not inserted my letter agreeably to the original, but have thought proper to make alterations according to your own taste, a power which no editor I conceive is entitled to. It is at your discretion to insert a letter or not, but once having consented, you are bound to place the article before the public in its manuscript form. It is not my intention to vindicate myself against the errors contained in your observations, being too palpable (what being too palpable?) to require refutation. I cannot however refrain from expressing my astonishment that *you*, who profess to forward any thing in the shape of public good, should hold up to ridicule such attempts (what attempts?) by your ill-judged comments, which perhaps in your facetious moments may deem witty (who may deem witty?).

I have now finished, and will not again trespass on your valuable time, or lay myself open to the censure of your nice deliberations.

10*th June*, 1833.

E.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

(Received since our last.)

SHOLAPOOR.

Lieut. H. Stamford, 4th Troop H. B.... ....Rs. 100
Major W. Wilkins, 1st Regt. L. C.... 100
Captain P. Hunter, 1st Regt. L. C.... 50
Captain B. Sandwith, 1st Regt L. C.... 100
Captain W. Rollings, 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.... 100
Captain T. Graham, 2d Gr. Regt. N. I.... 100

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(Received since our last.)

	Abbotsford Subscription.	Monument Subscription.
R. K. Pringle, by J. Wedderburn,	50	50
A. Borderer,	200	200
John McLennan,	30	20
F. McGillivray,	30	20
Dan. Macleod,	30	20
R. Wallace,	20	0
J. Walker,	0	20
J. A. Maxwell,	20	0
J. Henderson,	60	30
J. Swanson,	20	10
Joseph Laurie,	50	0
W. Roberts,	10	0
D. Greenhill,	0	25

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 2d Lieut. Cav. from Mahabuleshwar,
2d. Lieut. George Baynes, Artillery, from Ahmednugger.
Capt. A. F. Johnson, Assist. Auditor General, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Elwes, Queen's Royals, to England.
Lieut. Dalbiac, 4th Lt. Dragoons.
Ensign R. Hogg, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

June 7th. Barque Gentoo, James Black, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Lieut. Lowe, and one Native.
—9th Portuguese Brig Esperanga, J. L. de Cruz, Master, to Penang and China.
—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Coote, William Rose, Esq., Commander, on a Cruize to the Eastward.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntley, Duke of Sussex, Thames, and Lady Melville.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Cleveland, John Stamp, and Richard Walker.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg, and Virginia.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, Amelia, and Don Manoel de Portugal.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 10 JUNE, 1833.

The H. C. ship *Lady Melville*, Capt. Shepherd, from the Downs March 4th, arrived at a late hour yesterday with the following passengers:—

Lady Compton, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Cotgrave, Mrs. Larkins, Miss A. G. Compton, Miss H. D. Cotgrave, Miss A. M. Rooke, Miss Millett, Captains A. T. Reid, Burnett, J. G. Hume, and T. R. Gordon, Lieutenants Coventry, Hogg and Cotgrave, Mr. W. A. Pruin, Mr. W. Leslie, Mr. Harris, H. White, servant, and one Native.

We have been kindly favored with two papers of the 1st. and 2nd. of March received by this vessel from which we have only time to make the following extracts regarding the ministerial plan for the future Government of this country. The papers in our possession, with the exception of this news, contain little or nothing of importance. The House of Commons appears still to have been occupied with debating upon the state of Ireland, the affairs of which were looked upon with increasing interest. The state of things in Portugal and Belgium, as far as we can discover, is not materially changed since the last accounts from home.

"Different statements have been current in the city relative to the charter of the East India Company, the leading feature of which is, that no renewal of it is to take place, and that, so far from any exclusive privileges being conceded to that corporation, Ministers intend, after the expiration of three years, that as a trading body it shall wholly cease to exist. The measure will therefore necessarily be of the most sweeping kind. It is not merely to say, as the general demand and expectation, was that the trade to India and China will be thrown open, but the East India Company, as a corporation, will take no part in it, will sustain no share in the competition with the private merchants; all their commercial establishments will be broken up, their shipping will be sold, and their servants of every description whether civil or in the trading maritime service, must be dismissed. With regard to the territorial arrangements the current accounts vary, some stating that they are to continue under the superintendance of a Court of Directors, reduced to one-half the present number, with higher salaries and no patronage others, that the whole will be under the direct management of the Board of Control, without any such intervention. This however would be tantamount to an annihilation of the political functions also of the East India Company, and it is more probable, therefore, that not even the name will be preserved, unless from the influence which it may be presumed to exercise, through long habit, over the native population of India. For the debt the arrangement is understood to be, that the principal of it will be acknowledged, but when the profits cease, out of which the large dividends have been realized, it is not to be supposed that more than the common rate of interest upon it will be paid. However popular, and justly so, so extensive a measure will prove among the commercial interest, it will produce, in the first instance, great distress among large classes of individuals who have been trained in the exclusive service of the East India Company. Some of these are already on the alert, on the first intimation of the intended measure, to protect as far as may be possible their own interests. A numerous meeting was held to-day of the officers engaged in the maritime service of the Company, and as these are composed, for the most part, of men of good families, some very highly connected, a strenuous effort will, no doubt, be made to obtain the attention of Parliament to their case. Other meetings of a similar kind are talked of."

"An express has arrived to-day from Vienna, with intelligence that the terms proposed by the Grand Signor to [illegible]ha of Egypt have been acceded to, and that an armist[illegible] will shortly be concluded between them. It is understood that the Pacha was strongly disposed to push his conquests, and that no means at the Sultan's disposal could have checked the advance of his army into the neighbourhood of Constantinople, but that the positive declaration of England, France, Austria, and, it is said, Russia also, that they would not permit the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, has induced him to stop short in his career, and accept the accommodation offered."—*Times March* 2.

The Calcutta papers received since our last, contain an account of a hurricane which has caused a prodigious destruction of life and property at the mouth of the Hooghly. The ship *Sultan*, which was here but a few weeks since, has been lost in the gale; and several other vessels, among which is the Hon'ble Company's ship *Duke of York*, are stranded in such a manner as to render it impossible that they can ever be floated again. A detailed and interesting account of the storm will be found below.

Accounts of subscriptions at out-stations to the Steam Navigation Fund begin to arrive, and upon the whole, are very satisfactory. A list of subscribers at Sholapoor will be found in to-day's paper. At Agra the people, although no account of the meeting on the 15th ult. had reached that station, had come forward in the same way as at Delhi; and the editor of the *Mofussul Ukhbar* states that a very handsome sum has been raised. The subscription paper to Sir Walter Scott, also, we are glad to observe, has received several additional names since our last, as will be seen above. It is now placed for signature upon the library table, where it will remain for the present.

We extract from the Gazette a ludicrous account of a shop which has lately been established in Bombay, it is said by the captain of the Hon'ble Company's ship *Thames*. The fact, at least, that the ship's band was playing at the shop, and that most of the junior officers were present acting as shop-boys, gives a strong appearance of probability to the rumour.

A correspondent has favored us with the following curious instance of the transmission of sound between Bombay and Mahabuleshwar.

"I wish to mention a curious circumstance in the travelling of sound which is worthy of a place in your paper. Some gentlemen standing on one of the highest points of the Mahabuleshwar Hills (Sidney Point) in the morning of the 4th Instant, distinctly heard a succession of guns which appeared to be a Salute fired in the direction of Bombay. Subsequent inquiries prove beyond a doubt that it must have been the salute fired at Bombay on the morning of the 4th June (6 o'clock) in consequence of the departure of the Earl of Clare for Poona the preceding evening. The distance the sound travelled must be about 100 miles in a direct line, 70 of which is land. Sidney Point is about 4,300 feet above the level of the Sea and the prevailing wind was S. W. though probably there was a lull early in the morning."

Our correspondent E, whose account of a robbery we alluded to in some hurried remarks in last Saturday's Courier, has become rather testy because we did not happen to take

the same view of his misfortune, in g a few spoons that he did kimself. We e very sorry that we should have made him at all uncomfortable; but cannot unfortunately retract what we have said. With regard to his charge against us of having made alterations in his letter, it is necessary to say a few words which perhaps will be less agreeable to him even than our remarks on Saturday; be it observed, however, that he has brought them entirely on himself by venturing to come forward in a snappish manner.—The sentence which he accuses us of having spoiled is as follows:—

"I am no advocate for arbitrary power, "but constructed as the system of these "marauders is, I feel convinced *that nothing* "*short* of bringing the law down upon thieves "with promptitude and decision *is the only way* "to check the growing vice." Now we should like to ask E. what he thinks of this sentence; and whether he sees any thing at all out of the way in it? Alter it we certainly did;—whether we improved it we cannot say; but this much we are certain—its sense, if it have any, was left precisely as it was in the manuscript. Seeing that this was the case, it would perhaps have been as well for E. to have remained silent; but, as he has brought a grave charge against us, we must take this opportunity of stating that his letter, if it had not been delivered personally, would never have found its way into the Courier. Having, however, incautiously made a promise to print it, we had no other course left but the one we followed, which we never dreamt would have met with objection.

CALCUTTA.

THE GALE.

Late yesterday evening the following information was received from Diamond Harbor and Kedgeree, and circulated from Bankshall:

"A Long Boat belonging to the H. C. Ship *Duke of York*, with an Officer and Mr. Duce, brought the undermentioned intelligence;

Duke of York about ½ a mile to the Southward of Kidgeree Creek. The *Lord Amherst* abreast of Kedgeree Light House with her back broke; the *Eamont* bilged, ashore below Kedgeree. The *General Gascoyne*, within a cable's length of the *Eamont*, supposed to be bilged. The H. C. Pilot Vessl *Henry Meriton* dismasted at Kedgeree. The *Sultan*, it is feared, is lost.

The *Duke of York* upright, lost her rudder, main-mast, and mizen-mast, the lower yards, boats and light spars: it is believed no lives are lost of these ships except the *Sultan*. The inhabitants about Kedgeree in the greatest possible distress for want of water and provisions, and the country entirely inundated as far as the eye could reach.

Diamond Harbour, Tuesday, 21.—At day ligh an increasing gale with very thick weather, wind about E. S. E.; at 10 A. M. a hard gale, with severe gusts of wind; from 11 to 12, a sudden rise of tide broke through and over the bund, and completely inundated the station; at about 1, wind veered one point to the southward;—tide at this time began slowly to subside, and up at 5 P. M. wind veered gradually to south, from whence it continued to blow with very severe gusts; at 11 A. M. some what more moderate. The river during the ebb continued the height of ordinary spring tides.

Wednesday, 22d.—At day light, wind moderateb at S. W. and weather clearing, breezes freshening up again on the flood, with cloudy threatening weather in the afternoon. Thermometer at 5 P. M. 84°."

We have since communicated personally with Mr. Duce. His report is, that the tide at the mouth of the River must have risen more than 12 feet above the level of the ordinary springs of the season; for it flooded Mr. Harton's house at Kedgeree three feet deep on the lower floor which is much raised,—and swept over the land farther than the eye could reach, destroying all the bunds and all the villages with their population and cattle. Not a drop of fresh water was to be found in any tank, and Mr. Duce, when he went ashore after the gale, did not see twenty people in the large village of Kedgeree. There is every reason to fear that the most disastrous effects have been produced at the lower stations of Hidgelee and Balasore; for not only did the tide rise several feet higher than in the October Gale of 1831, which was computed to have destroyed nearly 50,000 persons, but the wind blew with much greater violence, and left neither tree nor house of any kind standing. All the trees are down at Kedgeree, and the beach is reported to have the appearance of a timber yard. The north and south wings of Mr. Harton's house are down, and most of the roof is off. Another brick house in the neighbourhood has been entirely washed away—also the post office and its records. Fears are entertained for Mr. Pearson, the Pilot of the *Eamont*, who was seen in a boat making for the land, but has not since been heard of. When the gale set in, the *Henry Meriton* and the *Duke of York* were lying at Saugor, the former with two anchors a-head—one of them she lost—and like the *Duke of York*, she drifted over to Hidgelee, but was there brought up by her stream anchor, and held on—she is the only vessel that has escaped grounding, but her topmasts and all her spars are gone, except her lower masts and fore yard. The storm began in the N. E. quarter and blew in that direction till 11 A. M. of the 22d, when it lulled for a very short interval, and the wind shifted suddenly to the S. E. blowing more fiercely than before. The most severe gusts, however, came later in the day from the S. W.

Mr. Duce's account of the Ship *Sultan* is, that on the evening of the 19th she put back from the Gaspar, he saw her last at 9 A. M. of the 21st; at anchor off Saugor point with her topgallant masts struck. His opinion is, that she must inevitably have been lost. A letter from Mr. Scott of Middleton point, dated yesterday, and received this morning, states that water casks and timber and many dead bodies had floated ashore there;—that the Company's row boat No. 20 had been blown out to sea, and his own row boat washed up into the jungles—her crew and 10 coolies missing, having been blown into the river, besides 4 tow boats and their crews—himself and 4 of the stoutest men were several times blown down and nearly rolled out of the stockade, while assisting others to a place of shelter. The walls (pucka) of both the bungalows have been blown down and the roofs are off. The Tripod is also down and broken to pieces.

Mr. Burt, the resident manager of the Shikarpoor estate in Saugor Island, reports as follows under date of the 22d.:—

"The gale has made a clean sweep here, and I understand all over the Island. Forward water for the remnant of the people immediately in Row Boats if possible—*All is gone*, no bunds, no tanks, no people, I think about 60 men, as many women and about 20 children, are left out of 95 souls, but cannot say yet correctly. As nearly as I can judge from the height of the Bungalow, there were 7 feet water over the land. It broke in at about a quarter before 9 A. M., and bid not begin to decrease until 1 P. M. Men, women, and cattle are lying dead in all directions. Many drifted over to Mr. Calder's and McPherson's, and were found dead there."

Another letter from the same gentleman mentions that it fortunately rained in the evening of the 22nd, and the people were thereby enabled to catch a little fresh water from the drippings of the roof of his bungalow. Not a single tank has escaped the rush of the sea, although every estate had one or more tanks uninjured by the inundation of 1831, and the bunds of all the principal tanks had subsequently been much raised and strengthened. But the tide then flooded the land of Saugor, to the depth of 4 feet only, whereas the rise of water was 7 feet over the ground on this disastrous occasion. Mr. Burt now advises, that no further attempt be made to people and cultivate that ill fated island, and we believe all persons who are interested in it will concur in this opinion. Lacks of Rupees have been expended in a bold and certainly very creditable attempt to rescue it from jungle; and a population of about 7000 persons, enjoying unmolested freedom and comparative ease and comfort,—many of them even wealthy for their class,—had been gradually collected upon it in the course of a a few years; and now in a single day, three-fourths of them have perished by an invasion of the sea, which has left the survivors without a shelter of any kind in the most helpless state of destitution.

We are happy to say that to the population of Saugor and Kedgeree, as well as to the shipping prompt relief has been despatched. The H. C. Steamer *Irrawady*, as we mentioned yesterday, went down the river on Wednesday. This morning the H. C. Steamer *Hooghly* took the *Jane Buoy* vessel in tow, laden with 750 bags of rice and 6000 gallons of water for Kedgeree, and the *Flora* is preparing to start with another supply for the same destination. Mr. Branch-pilot Sinclair will proceed in the *Flora* to report upon the state of the *Duke of York*. A negociation is on foot to engage the *Forbes* Steamer to tow her down. The proprietors of the Saugor estates are equally active in their measures to send water and rice to the surviving population of that island.—*Cal Courier, May* 24.

We publish Reports received yesterday evening and this morning at Bankshall, from the following ships on shore, namely—the *General Gascoyne*, *Lord Amherst* and *Robert*, and from the *Henry Meriton*, Pilot Vessel, with some scraps of news from the *Hurkaru*, shewing the terrible effects of the Storm at Tumlook and Mud Point.

Very feeble hopes are entertained of saving any of the ships now on shore, as they are all in situations where the highest fair weather springs will be wanting several feet to float them. The *Duke of York* has settled deeply in the sand, which is quite dry all round her at low water. The loss of the *Sultan* is now put beyond doubt: the lid of her Pilot's chest has been seen floating past the *Lord Amherst*, with sundry other articles from that vessel; and two of her crew have reached Kedgeree on a spar.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rousseau, (whose house at Kedgeree has been washed away) Mr. Mafflin, and two other gentlemen, who were supposed to have been lost, have reached Calcutta in safety.

A letter has been received at the Board from Mr. Donnithorne, the Salt Agent at Hidgelee, dated on the 22d. He describes the storm as a most awful hurricane: the doors and windows of his house at Kontai were all shattered to pieces and several of the rooms unroofed, and all the large trees blown down. Fearing the whole building would come down, he and Dr. Menzies were obliged to quit it, and both were fairly carried off their legs, and for some time separated from each other, when they attempted to seek another shelter.—*Cal. Cour. May* 25.

The following extracts of a letter we insert *verbatim*. The first is dated from the *Lord Amherst*:—

Extract of a letter dated on board the Lord Amherst high and dry on Cowcully Beach, May 22.

By the mercy of God, we are all hands safe and comparatively comfortable; though regularly stranded, being high and dry on Cowcully Beach, within half a mile of the Kedgeree Light House. So great was the influx of the water during the gale which was at its height on the floodtide, that we never even bumped until we were almost in the Paddy fields. We have settled about four feet into the sand standing, almost as upright as we could do in a dock, and two tides which have come in since we settled have not given us more than between three and four feet water along side—pray say something in favor of our Pilot Mr. McDurmond whose firm and manly conduct throughout the whole of the distressing and disastrous business, has been beyond praise.

A little below us lies the H. C. S. *Duke of York*, blown over from the New Anchorage, and apparently settling in the sand. About a mile or a mile and a half to the north of us, are three ships, not one of whom are in such good plight as ourselves and two of them far worse, for they are almost on their beam ends.

You have no idea of the misery and distress of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country—thousands lying drowned in all directions—the Semaphore on the Light House carried away and at one time upwards of twenty feet of the Light House was under water. We are in no danger, but most anxious for a conveyance to town. The *Lord Amherst* has proved herself by her conduct in this gale one of the finest and strongest vessels possible, and a most excellent sea boat There is not in my opinion the slightest possibility of the ship ever being got off and even were it possible, I suspect she has become irreparable, except at an enormous expense.

We bumped on shore, and took our present position about 11¼ A. M. yesterday.—*Ben. Hurk. May* 25.

LIEUT. BURNES.

It is only a few months ago since the public of India were watching with intense interest the progress of our countrymen, Lieut. Burnes and Dr. Gerard, through Central and Western Asia, and we have now one of those enterprizing travellers amongst us. We learn that Lieut. Burnes is about to proceed to England, and we may now rest satisfied that the information he has collected will soon be made accessible to the public. In the mean time a brief notice of the extent and objects of his investigations may not be unacceptable to our readers.

The following is, we believe, a correct outline of his route since he left Bombay:—On his first journey he ascended the Indus and Punjab rivers to Lahore. He commenced his second at the memorable spot where the expedition of the Macedonians terminated, on the banks of the Hyphasis. From thence he crossed the Punjab and the Indus, and in Bameian found the Alexanderia Paropamisus. Surmounting the Indian Caucasus, he had a view of Bactriana, and traversed Transoxiana, the garden of the East, the country of the fair Roxana. Pursuing his route to the Caspian, he ascended into modern Persia by the Pylœ Caspiœ, which conducted Alexander and his army to Parthia in pursuit of Darius. Setting out from the ancient Rhages or Rei, near the modern Tehran, he retraced the route of Alexander to Persepolis, and on his way saw the tomb of Cyrus and the famed remnants of Persepolis. The statue of Xerxes which was prostrated by Alexander has disappeared, but the prostration of the Great King is yet more apparent in his mouldering palace. He embarked at Bushire and followed the coast of Mekran nearly to the Indus, which is the line of the navigation of Nearchus. On this route he saw Kisham and the far famed Ormuz. He again reached Bombay after an absence of twenty seven months.

The reports which Lieutenant Burnes has submitted to Government possess, we learn, the highest interest and importance, which will sufficiently appear from a mere indication of the subjects to which his attention and observation were principally directed. He has prepared a Political Report on the whole of the countries which lie between Russia and India, descriptive of the relative power and influence of the chiefs, and the resources of the countries, and including the results of his observations as to their dispositions towards each other, and towards the British as well as the Russian Government. Next follows a treatise on the highly important subject of Commerce in Central Asia, and the means which exist for improving it to the benefit of India and England. When the negociations of our present Governor General, undertaken to facilitate the navigation of the Indus, shall have been completed, we cannot too highly estimate the advantage that will accrue both in civilization and profit to the nations on and beyond that noble river. As a soldier, Lieut. Burnes has not overlooked the Military feature and capabilities of the countries between the Caspian Sea and India, and he has an advantage over all other writers in having seen what he describes. We understand that he is of opinion that there are no great physical obstacles to an Indian invasion, and we trust that the time is not far distant when such an unquestionable fact will rouse the slumbering energies of public men in England. Lieut. Burnes's official reports conclude with a Geographical and general account of the countries he has traversed. He has also written a persoual narrative of his adventures, and, last not least, he has prepared a map of the countries from the frontiers of India to the shores of the Caspian on astronomical data, a route topographically delineated which will serve equally to guide and counteract the legions of the North. He has also a considerable collection of coins to excite and gratify the curiosity of the learned and the antiquary, and we learn with satisfaction that his treasures from the Punjab and Bactria are most valuable, and generally Greek. He will be the first to lay open the traces of the "Macedonian madman" and his successor, still to be found in the former country; and we anticipate that the entire results of the labours and observations of our intelligent countrymen will fill up a great blank in human knowledge.—*India Gazette.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

We observe, with much satisfaction, that the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta have published the VIth Volume of their Transactions, containing a series of interesting observations on important Medical subjects, more especially belonging to the Climate of India. Without venturing to attempt a critical examination of the contents of this volume, we have the best authority for stating, that it is calculated amply to support the high character which the former publications of this Society have established in all parts of the world; and it is not too much to say that Medical men in India have, of late years, borne their full share in actively promoting the advancement of Medical science. The publication now under notice affords abundant proof that the spirit of inquiry is not dormant in India; and the scientific mode in which the various subjects are treated, is highly honorable to the talents as well as the industry of those who have so laudably contributed to the present volume, which contains fifty-two communications. Only a few of these can conveniently form the subjects of public notice in this place. Among those Essays, which seem to possess the strongest claim to general notice, we may point out a highly interesting paper by Mr. Macpherson, who has discovered the Vaccine [illegible] ease of highly acute and febrile character, affe[illegible] Cows in the vicinity of Moorshedabad, and actually propagated to the human subject, from that source, an exceedingly perfect vaccine disease. Next to this subject, those of general interest, are—the papers of Messrs. Pearson, Mouat, and Leslia, on Medical Topography; indeed Dr. A. Pearson's account of the climate of Canton, as a resource for Invalids from India, possesses pre-eminent claims to the attention of Europeans in Bengal, independent of its merits in a professional point of view. This paper is in answer to a letter from Mr. Twining, the Secretary to the Society, and contains a statement of the maladies likely to be removed or benefited by a residence at Macao. The Author points out the most proper period for Invalids to arrive there, and the means of accommodation which the place affords; and what is of probably more importance to this community, Dr. Pearson candidly mentions a great variety of maladies, the subjects of which are not liable to derive any benefit from a residence in China:—for numbers of Invalids annually visit of Macao on the vague notion that any change will be beneficial.

The important papers of more exclusively professional character, are Mr. W. Geddes's Treatise on Abscess of the Liver in European subjects at the Madras Presidency. Dr. T. M. Ward's account of the Epidemic Catarrh which prevailed at Penang in July 1831, and Mr. Bramley's account of the Goitre of Nipal, and of the Cis—and Trans-Himalayan regions. The last named Essay is the longest article in the book, and contains much highly interesting matter on the Topography of the country and the habits of the people.

The articles having most claim to originality are, Dr. J. Murray's successful operation of dividing the principal nerve of a limb, in a case of Locked Jaw, and Mr. Preston's operations of tying the Carotids, (the principal arteries of the neck,) with the view of affording relief or complete cure in one of the most lamentable, and most hopeless of human infirmities, inveterate Epilepsy. The operation of Lithotomy appears to have been very frequently and very successfully performed in the course of the last 18 months. Only a few years ago the existence of Urinary Calculi, either among Europeans in India, or in Natives, was almost unknown; and the subjects of those diseases languished in hopeless misery, and died under the most cruel sufferings: at present the disease is readily recognised and successfully treated. In fact, it must be acknowledged, that the surgical portion of this volume affords ample testimony of the dexterity and success of Indian Surgeons in performing some of the most difficult operations of Surgery. Mr. Bernard, of Benares, has operated for the stone on 33 Natives; Mr. Brett, of Shajehanpore, has had between twenty and thirty operations of Lithotomy; and Messrs. W. Derby, W. Bell, and Dr. W. L. McGregor appear among the list of successful operators. Civiale's new substitute for Lithotomy has also been introduced into India, by Dr. J. N. Casanova, who has successfully employed that mode of treatment, and two of his cases are recorded in this volume of the Transactions. Mr. A. K. Lindesay's communication relative to numerous small Calculi, and Dr T. A. Wise's case with Mr. Mitchelson's, serve to make up a most important series of papers on a disease which, a few years ago, was hardly acknowledged to exist in India.

Modern Surgery has comparatively little to do with wounds of Arrows, and the rarity of cases of this sort gives an interest to a short report on this subject by Dr. H. H. Goodeve, who had an opportunity of observing wounds of this sort when on service with the troops acting against the Coles. There are besides, several valuable but short articles in the Appendix; among which we may notice an account by Mr. Boswell, of a new preparation of Opium, the use of which is void of the usual evil effects of Laudanum;—Mr. W. L. Geddes's and Dr. Hugh Mackenzie's reports on the effects of the Madar, a remedy brought to notice by Mr. G. Playfair, the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut;—and some remarks on the pulse and temperature of the human body in the tropics by Dr. Macnee. It is pleasing to observe that the number of Members of this highly useful Society continues to increase; and there can be no doubt that the 6th vol. of their Transactions now published, will add to their reputation in this country, as well as in Europe.—*Calcutta Courier, May*, 25.

AGRA.

We are happy to observe that the Committee at Bombay respecting the Steam Navigation, are immediately to lay before the public their scheme for its establishment. A subscription paper as at Delhi has been in circulation at this station, and we understand that a very handsome amount has been put down.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, 25th May.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM SIR JOHN MALCOLM TO T. HYDE VILLIERS, ESQ.

London, 12, Abingdon-street, 26th March, 1832.

SIR.—I have received your letter of the 3d of Febrary, requiring me to give any information I can offer to the India Board, on the following points connected with our external and internal political relations in the East:—

Query I. What is the actual condition of our relations with the several States of India?

The actual condition of our alliances with different states is, in only a few cases, materially altered since the publication of the works before alluded to. At Baroda there has been an important change in the mode of maintaining our relations with the Guicowar family. The original causes of this change are very fully detailed in my Minute of the 15th January 1829, and subsequent arrangements are recorded in my Minute in the Political department during the year 1830. These opinons were opposed to many local interests, and were at variance on some essential points with those of my colleagues in government, but they were approved by the Governor-General in Council. Their object was to release the English Government from numerous guarantee engagements to the creditors of the Guicowar state, and thereby to put an end to that constant and vexatious interference in the affairs of our ally, which had tended t[illegible] him in the estimation of his own subjects [illegible] of Baroda, and to attract their chief a[illegible] British resident, and to those who w[illegible] with him, or who had obtained our [illegible] order to give full effect to the meas[illegible] ded to, the British representative [illegible] Ahmedabad, which was formerly t[illegible] erat, but is now situated within t[illegible] ritories, under the designation of Po[illegible]

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sioner for Guzerat and Kattywar, his duties have been considerably increased as well as his authority: a political agent who acts under him, resides in the latter province, and an assistant at Baroda, which being anly 70 miles from his present station, he frequently visits.

The measures adopted by me to settle the affairs of Baroda, met with opposition from the infatuated Syagee, the present ruler of that state, because he desired more power than he possessed, and from my colleagues in government, because they desired he should have less. The line I pursued, was however, as I have stated, fully approved by the Governor-General in Council, and also by the Indian government in England. It is, I am satisfied, the only one that can save from destruction the ancient family of the Guicowar, from whose friendship we have derived such essential benefits, and at the same time preserve unsullied that faith which has been solemnly, though in some instances, impolitically pledged to individuals. Many difficulties will occur and many obstacles will oppose the successful execution of this plan, but if the ends it is calculated to attain are considered by the government abroad and at home, of the local importance which I attach to them, these difficulties and obstacles will vanish when it is seen that there is a determined resolution not only to maintain, but to carry through the measures which have been adopted. There are objections to all such energetic measures of state policy, and one more complicated and more difficult to disentangle I never encountered than that of which I am writing. It presented a choice of evils and embarrassment. I chose an open intelligible course, and I am very positive that if it is decidedly supported, every good I anticipated will result; but if minor considerations and partial failures in some of its parts have the effect of lessening our zeal and activity to preserve this native state, it will fall as all similarly situated have done.

I am decidedly of opinion that the tranquillity, not to say the security, of our vast Oriental possessions, is involved in the preservation of the native principalities which are dependent upon us for protection: of these the most important are the King of Oude, the Rajah of Nagpore, the Soubahdar of the Deccan, the Rajah of Mysore, and the Guicowar. These are all so obviously at our mercy, so entirely within our grasp, that besides the other and great benefits (that I have elsewhere noticed), which we derive from those alliances, their co-existence with our rule is, of itself a source of political strength, the value of which will never be known till it is lost. They show the possibility of a native state subsisting even in the heart of our territories, and their condition mitigates in some degree the bad effects of that too general impression that our sovereignty is incompatible with the maintenance of native princes and chiefs. I shall not stop in this place to examine into the truth or otherwise of the notion that we have sought occasion to reduce our allies to the condition of stipendiaries, after having made use of them to serve our own purposes. It is in many cases untrue and in all exaggerated, but it is very general, and forms one of the leading, most plausible, and most popular grounds of combination against our power. This I have had ample opportunities of knowing to be a fact; and I am further convinced that though our revenue may increase, the permanence of our power will be hazarded in proportion as the territories of native princes and chiefs fall under our direct rule. There are now none of the latter who can venture to contend against us in the field. They are incapable, from their actual condition, of any dangerous combination with each other, and they absorb many elements of sedition and rebellion. It is further to be observed on this part of the subject, that the respect which the natives give to men of high birth with claims upon their allegiance, contributes greatly to the preservation of the general peace; such affords an example to their countrymen of submission to the rule of foreigners, they check the rise of those bold military adventurers with which India ever has and ever will abound, but who will never have the field widely opened to their enterprizes until our impolicy has annihilated or suffered to die of their own acts those high princes and chiefs who, though diminished in power, have still the hereditary attachment and obedience of milions of those classes who are from habits and courage, alike suited to maintain or to disturb the public peace.

Lucknow has survived more vicissitudes than any state with which the British Government was ever connected in India. It is about 70 years since our first treaty with its ruler. The same family is still on the throne, and, notwithstanding numberless changes, in full exercise of the internal sovereignty. The date of our alliances with Mysore and Baroda are nearly the same, both being upwards of 30 years. The first is a creation made on the subversion of the power of the family of Hyder Ally, in 1799, and well it has answered the use and politic purposes for which it was formed. I have elsewhere observed upon the benefits we derive from the existence of this principality, but I have added "that it is the misfortune of this connexion that its nature, though excellent, is so delicate as to be more liable perhaps to injury from inattention or from a cessation of active and spirited support, than from a bold and unblushing attack. The Mysore state is, in fact, so actually dependent upon us, and its dependence is so marked by the number of British troops stationed in its territories, that nothing but the English Government being constantly alive to the character and value of the connexion can keep it in that state of elevation and respectability which appear to be absolutely necessary for its existence."

The condition of Baroda is perhaps one of not less hazard than Mysore. Both require for their preservation to have every question relating to them judged not only with reference to local circumstances, but to an enlarged policy which embraces the consideration not of a part, but the whole empire, and it is this consideration which has ever led me to regret that such states should be placed under subordinate governments, which have neither the information nor knowledge which belongs to the Supreme Government, to enable them to judge large questions of policy, and are besides liable to influences that often operate unfortunately to the native dependent states subject to their control. But I must nevertheless state that under the actual shape of our rule in India, it is very difficult, and in some cases almost impossible, to make a different arrangement. This, however, is a subject which I shall again notice when I come to treat of the construction of the local governments of India.

My sentiments in respect to the princes and chiefs of Rajpootana and Malwa, are fully stated in the Memoir on Central India. My more recent opinions of their actual state, and of the measures calculated to give permanent tranquillity to this important quarter of India, you will find your upon records in my communications to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, and to the President of the Board of Control, previous to my departure for Bombay, in July 1827. It was at that period the intention of the President of the Board that I should, in addition to the charge of the government of Bombay, have the supervision and control of the administration of Central India, under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, but cirumstances occurred, on which it is not necessary in this place to observe, to prevent the execution of this plan, and little if any change was made in that important part of our dominions.

Principles nearly similar to those which I recommended for Central India, should govern us in the preservation of our treaties and engagements with the princes and chiefs of Kattywar and Cutch, and I entreat the attention of the Board to my Minutes under date 24th September 182[illegible], and 10th October 1829, on the actual condition of these countries. It is of importance also, as connected with the peace and means of defence of the Western side of India, that we should keep up our amicable relations with the Imaum of Muscat and the numerous petty Arab states of the Gulph. These latter have been till very lately pirates; but by the wise and vigorous policy of Mr. Elphinstone, when governor of Bombay, which I have followed, their outrages have been repressed. This has been effected by the constant station of a naval force in the Gulph, combined with the encouragement given to the employment of the vessels of the Arabs in trade, and I am confident we shall, if we persevere, eventually change the habits of this race of men, a result which will be of great benefit to the general commerce of India, while it promotes civilization, and adds to our strength in a very vulnerable quarter, for in no part of our territories have we more to guard against from an European enemy than in this; and on the means we prepare, more than on those we could collect at a moment of danger, we must depend for their security against such attack. I shall not here enter upon any detail regarding the nature of the connexion which we have established with Persia and Bagdad; the latter point will be found fully treated in my Minute of the 20th November 183[illegible]. I shall only observe that our best guarantee for the continued friendship of such states, is the power we possess of aiding or attacking them on occasions of emergency: but this part of the subject will be noticed in answer to a subsequent Query.

Query II. What is the amount of Military Force required in each instance? whether,

1st. By express stipulations?

2d. By the ordinary effect of our obligations?

3d. As a security against extraordinary risks.?

The military force required in the countries of allies and protected states is, I believe, chiefly regulated by attention to the best positions for the maintenance of the general peace and the defence of the country: circumstances have sometimes required more troops to be stationed in the territories of states with whom we have engagements than the exact numbers for which we had stipulated. The amount of the force we have agreed to furnish will be found in the treaties. Where fewer men were thought sufficient, either for ordinary service or extraordinary risks, I cannot think there would be any difficulty in obtaining the consent of the native ruler to their diminution, particularly as our subsidized troops are, I believe, in almost every case paid for by a cession of territory.

III. What is the character and what the extent of the interference exercised by us in the internal affairs of the Protected States?

1st. What is the real nature of the duties that belong to Political Residents and Agents?

2d. What are the effects that have resulted and those that are to be anticipated on the interests of the protected Princes, of their people, and of our own subjects, from the relation in which they stand to us as heretofore acted upon?

* * * * * * * * * * *

I was called upon by a private letter from Lord W. Bentinck to give my opinion on the subject of our interference at the court of the King of Oude, a very short time before I left India. I cannot better give my sentiments upon this subject than by quoting from my reply. Referring to Lucknow, I observed,

"Before entering upon any particular case, it is most essential to look through it to fix our minds at the commencement in a decided manner upon the objects we desire to attain.

"Supposing it to be our object to keep the internal administration under its native princes, you cannot expect that the subjects of such a state will always have equal happiness and security; that will vary with the character of princes and their ministers: but if my experience is correct, we may calculate that, protected as they are from external attacks and from any very outrageous injustice, by our power and general control, the inhabitants of the territories of our allies have enjoyed, and will enjoy as much content and comfort, particularly the superior classes, as those of our own provinces. This is contrary to common opinion and to recorded statements but it is my firm belief. Supposing, however, this not to be the case, we must adopt a principle that will go rapidly to the establishment of direct rule all over India, before we can admit that our system of government being better, is a legitimate ground for the establishment of our authority over any countries now governed by native princes: the maintenance of the latter, however, is in my opinion at once politic and just. Deprived of all power to contend with us in war, they still possess (as long as we leave it to them) a sufficient stake in the empire to make them and their adherents take an interest in its tranquillity.

"Their kingdoms and principalities offer an asylum and employment to classes of men who could not yet reconcile themselves to our mode of rule; for these reasons I must dread the too rapid advancement of our power over what remains to natives, as an evil. I am sickened with that mawkish morality that argues upon the sin and humanity of our tolerating abuses and misrule, which we have the power to correct, and in which, from possessing that power and not exercising it, we are said to become in a degree implicated: I neither admit the facts nor the deduction. I could mention provinces in every part of our territories in which over-assessment, the forms of the Adawlut, and inefficient police, have produced more discontent, degradation and suffering to the inhabitants than I ever knew under native governments.

"But supposing this not the case, we cannot admit our right to carry the privilege of giving advice and a modified interference, stipulated by treaty, to go, under any circumstances short of hostilities, extreme public danger, or the violation of faith, to the establishment of a right to assume the government of the country with the prince of which our treaties are contracted. Concluding these to be your Lordship's sentiments as well as mine, the question is narrowed as to the best manner of preserving the native government of Lucknow, of seeing faithfully fulfilled our positive engagements, and of ameliorating the condition, or lessening, as far as we have the power, the sufferings of the subject of an ally from his weakness or tyranny. We cannot refuse him the aid he is entitled to by treaty, but we have a right, which should be rigidly maintained, not to allow our aid to be used for unjust purposes; we cannot prevent our protection affording him the means of abusing power that he would not otherwise possess, but if his conduct is systematically bad, we may, on good grounds, abstain from granting him aid; our doing so must effect some reform through the distress and embarrassment in which he would be involved. In the event, however, of his not being able to quell disturbances which he had excited, and the general peace of the country becoming disturbed in a degree that affected our own provinces, interference would become unavoidable: such a state of affairs would render a prince incapable of fulfilling the obligations of the alliance. But even in this extreme, I would rather see him deprived of power, and another placed upon the musnud or assume his territories, than attempt to govern them through a Residency and a minister in opposition to the nominal head of the state. Our condition forces us upon many expedients of administration, and this latter has been often tried; but I am quite satisfied that unless in cases of a minor of acknowledged natural imbecility, it is from many causes the very worst species of rule that can be adopted, both as it affects the temper and happiness of the people, and the good name of the British Government."

After detailing the mode of proceeding which appeared to be best adapted to actual circumstances at Lucknow, I concluded by observing, whatever measures are adopted, "will, after all, in a great degree depend upon the agent who has to carry them into execution. If a weak man, the tempting scene will lead all to impose upon his weakness; if able, but not conciliating in his manner or temper, he will, by constantly fretting them, place the king and court in array against him; if difficult of access. and a *Bahader*, he will, whatever be his experience and knowledge, certainly fail in doing more than persuading government of the necessity of leaving the crown to the King of Oude, but of making the British representative viceroy over him. If the resident adds to efficiency, from other qualifications, humility of heart, kindness of manner, and is easy at all periods of personal access, he will eventually work reform in the worst of native courts; but he must keep aloof from all intrigue; he must hear no complaints beyond what his duty absolutely requires, of the native ruler and his minister; he must give no private audiences, and be content to make many sacrifices to impart good feelings and confidence. Such a man, if he conducts the intercourse with a ruler and his minister himself, although an assistant, and has great toleration for the deviations of native princes and their ministers from what we deem the right path, may be trusted in close contact with a native court; but in the condition these princes and ministers are, and our altered relations I should, on the whole, prefer the resident's being at some distance, if that was not attended with a great diminution of his means of performing his duties; it will afford us better chance of preserving the native state alive. It subjects our reputation to less injury, for where evil measures are adopted that we cannot prevent, it gives us political strength in the contrast instead of mixing our name with misrule."

IV. What have been the financial effects of the Conquests, and of the changes or enlargements of our Political Relations which have been made since 1813? to be exhibited under the following heads:

1st. Increased or decreased Revenue or Tribute.

2d. Increased or decreased charge of Civil Administration.

3d Increased or decreased appropriation of Military Force,

4th Increased or decreased risk of External or Internal Hostility.

As a general reply to this Query, which relates to the financial effects of our conquests, I can only state that I know of no war in India, into which we have entered within the period of my experience, (and that extends to nearly 50 years), which we could have avoided, except at the hazard of our safety, or that of the allies whom we were bound to protect; nor could we, while exposed to such hazards, venture on reducing our armies; on the contrary, we have been during peace obliged to fit out and keep in the field large and expensive bodies of men to check and restrain the restless ambition of native princes, and the daring excesses of plunderers. I mean particularly the Mahomedan sovereigns of Mysore, Hyder and Tippoo; the Mahratta states and the Pindarries. The latter were a vast predatory horde generated by former wars, and governed by principles hostile to all civilized or tranquil rule. This great body of plunderers were so intermingled with other governments, upon whose weakness they had usurped, or with whom they were secretly leagued, that their progress (which was that of crime and devastation), could alone have been arrested by the British Government. That Government nevertheless, in obedience to maxims of policy strongly inculcated from England, wasted millions upon a system of defence which, after a lapse of several years, was found to have all the expenses of war, without any of those benefits which result from its success. When forced into the contest against these lawless freebooters, the combination which had been secretly formed against our power by many of the Mahratta states, was gradually developed; hence the war took a larger scope, and terminated in establishing our supremacy upon a footing which has enabled us recently to make great reductions in our military establishments. In thus expressing myself, I do not mean to blame the Home Government, whose conduct was actuated by the most honourable motives. They were naturally desirous to avert, as long as possible, the necessity of entering upon a course of operations which they foresaw must involve extension of territorial dominion, and the multiplication of our political alliances.

Accurate information on the first, second, and third specifications of the fifth Query, must be obtained from your records. With respect to the fourth, I shall state as shortly as I can my sentiments. The hazard of external attack is upon the North-western parts of India. The danger is, I conceive, less from any Asiatic power than from Russia advancing into Tartary, or establishing such an influence over Persia as would enable her to use Asiatic states as aids and instruments in the invasion of India. I do not mean to say that this danger is proximate, but it is one which we should never cease to contemplate as possible; and without incurring unnecessary expense, we should suit our means of defence to those of eventual attack. I have, in my letter to Lord W. Bentinck, which forms a number of my reply to your letter on the military branch of the Indian government, given my opinion as to the military lines of defence which I would recommend to be maintained and to be connected with roads along our Western frontier. The survey of the Indus by the officer I deputed to Lahore, in conformity with orders from England, adds much to our information on this subject. I have not had access to Captain Burnes' report, but from what I have learnt of its contents, I conclude that while it shows that there is more facility than was believed for a Northern enemy reaching the banks of the Indus, it ascertains the perfect practicability of navigating that river with steam to a very great distance, as also the principal rivers of the Punjab. This is a most important fact in every respect, and in none more than our defence of India; besides the easy transport of force from the port of Bomby to every point upon the river, it establishes the facility of rapid communication between the Western extremes of the territories of Bombay and the North-western stations of Bengal, which would enable us to combine, at a period of emergency, in fewer days than it would now take months, our military means of defence.

The period is I hope distant, and may perhaps never arrive, when we shall be called upon to fight for our empire of India on the banks of the Indus; but the navigation of that river will, I hope in the course of a few years be open, through succesful negotiation with those who possess its banks, to commercial enterprize; and in affording protection to this new branch of commerce we shall gradually prepare the means of opposing any such danger as that which has been alluded to if it should ever occur. I have already drawn your attention to my late Minutes regarding Bagdad and Persia, as well as the Arab tribes of the Gulph and the Red Sea. The importance of maintaining an establishment of steam vessels at Bombay, for the mere purpose of rapid communication with England and other quarters, is not, I believe, disputed: nor is the great benefit which may result from their employment as vessels of war, in suppressing piracy, or other services, doubted. The facility and extent to which the Bussorah river and the Tigris can be navigated by steam, is fully ascertained, and measures have been taken to survey the Euphrates; to these is now added the Indus. No man can look at a map without being satisfied of the importance of our possessing the means of promptly resisting approaching danger in these quarters; and it appears indispensably necessary to this object that the steam branch of the Indian navy should be (I mean the officers) competent to the duty of engineers* as well as of sailors: some of them have already qualified themselves to act in that capacity; but the system should be perfect, and it can be made so without increase of expense. A knowledge of the habits, prejudices and languages of the natives is as essential to the European officers of the Indian navy as to those of our army: and native seamen mixed with Europeans are as necessary for the protection and defence of the Western parts of our Eastern empire, as native troops are for other quarters. I have stated my reasons most fully on this subject in my minute of the 28th of October 1829, and can only add, with reference to your present question. that if the attempt is made to supply the place of this local and efficient force by His Majesty's ships, it will not only be more expensive and less efficient, but deprive that quarter of India of one of its best means of guarding against external attack. These sentiments, of the correctness of which I am positive, from local experience of more than 30 years, have no reference to the acknowledged superiority of His Majesty's navy, whose service must always on the occurrence of war, be called for in aid of local means of defence; my opinions refer to the ordinary duties of the Indian navy; to a familiarity with seas, rivers and shores, where this branch is employed; to that knowledge of the languages of the natives which they are obliged to attain in order to conciliate uncivilized tribes, prompt to offence and revenge; to that implicit obedience to all orders of the local government, under whom they are wholly placed; to their being inured to the almost insufferable heats to which they are often exposed, and which in so many cases have proved fatal to those unaccustomed to the climate; but above all, to the constant change of commanders and officers of vessels which, from the constitution of His Majesty's navy, must take place. This would of itself be, in my opinion, an insuperable bar to the substitution of the King's for the Indian navy, for the King's officers could never be expected to learn the languages, nor become acquainted with the usages and prejudices of the natives, acquirements indispensable to fit them for their local duties. I need, however, say no more upon this part of our means of defence, being quite satisfied that when the subject undergoes that investigation to which all the establishments of India are now submitted, sufficient facts will appear on record, and sufficient further evidence will be given, if required, to prove the necessity of maintaining and elevating, instead of destroying or lowering, this essential local branch of our force in that country.

With respect to internal hostility, our exemption from it must depend as much upon the shape and character of our rule as upon any military force that our revenues will admit us to support for the general protection of those vast territories now subject to our sway. India ever has and ever will abound in bold and ambitious men, and our danger from these will increase in proportion as our system shall destroy the princes and chiefs about whom many of the elements we have most to fear are now at repose; and it is a conviction of this fact which has made me the constant advocate for maintaining all we can of a native aristocracy. My sentiments upon this subject are very fully stated in the papers on Nuzzerana, which are before the Committee on India affairs. I however beg leave to subjoin an extract from my Minute of the 12th November, 1829.

"It is a too common usage (I observe in that document), to abandon in despair, our efforts to reform petty princes and chiefs from their idle and lawless habits, and to consider them as irreclaimable from their condition to that of good and attached subjects and dependents. There is no branch of our Indian administration in which I have had more experience or have more studied, and I must affirm my belief that we have failed more from causes on which I shall here only very shortly remark, than from the impossibility or even difficulty of effecting the object. We are generally fixed in the belief of our own superiority, and repose too great confidence in our native servants, to have that patience and forbearance, and to make the allowances that are required for the errors of those we desire to reclaim. We too often expect and enforce a sudden conformity to a system of rule that is opposed to every existing feeling and prejudice of the party from whom it is exacted. Where this is not the case, and a more tolerant system is established, still men's faults and crimes are, from the nature of our govern-

* The necessity of instructing commisioned officers in the duty of engineers of steam vessels is acknowledged, and the system has commenced in His Majesty's navy. In India it is indispensable. The great expense of sending engineers from England; their want [of language to instruct or direct others; the loss of health from climate, and the too frequent irregular habits, renders confidence in this class hazardous at all times, and particularly on the occurrence of war.

ment, recorded against them; and men are often on the statement of any agent who may be experienced in such matters or misinformed, driven to acts of contumacy or opposition to government; and these acts, which according to their experience and habits were but venial offences, are, when construed by the more severe maxims of our rule, inexpiable crimes. In this mode I have known chief after chief fall before a general and unbending system."

* * * * * * * * *

"I am quite sensible I may be accused by many of mixing, on this and other occasions, too much of feeling for individuals with questions of policy; but if this is a fault, I can only state it is one to which I attribute much of that success that has attended my efforts in the public service, I have endeavoured through life, and shall as long as I am employed, to mitigate what I deem the evil effects produced by a cold and inflexible policy, which, substituting in all cases attention to principles for consideration of persons, runs counter to the feelings and usages of natives.

* * * * * * * * *

V. How far has the existing system of Government or home direction and control been successful, or calculated to succeed, in maintaining the requisite vigour, constancy, promptitude and unity of purpose in the several gradations of government, direction, control or influence; and (if any) what change is necessary or advisable in the constitution of the Home, or of the Indian Government.

I have treated the subject of the Government at Home in the second volume of my Political History of India, and I am not at present prepared to offer any additional observations on that branch of your inquiry. With respect to a reconstruction of our local rule in India, I am of opinion that from the complete change in our condition within the last 15 years, such a measure is urgently required; and that the Board may be in full possession of my sentiments on this subject, I transmit copy of a letter which I wrote to Lord W. Bentinck immediately previous to my leaving India; and in further illustration of the plan therein proposed I shall conclude this letter by a quotation from my address to the Chairman of the East India Company, dated 25 April 1827, which has relation to a plan then proposed for the administration of the provinces of Malwa and Rajpootana.

This plan, I observed, "is the same in substance and in principle as that which I formerly brought before the Governor-General in Council, and the adoption of which I repeatedly urged upon his Lordship during the last year of my residence in India. My opinions upon the subject coincided at that period with those of the highest public authorities both in India and in England: it is needless to dwell upon the causes which, under such circumstances, led to successive expedients instead of a permanent system. Suffice it to say, that the difficulties of establishing such a system will be increased by delay. We must not, if such be our object, allow any minor obstacles to obstruct its fulfilment; and in our efforts to effect this, we should look more to ultimate than immediate benefits from the measure we adopt. We must, in the prosecution of this policy, view with a wise and liberal toleration the errors, the prejudies and the vices which belong to native rule in its best shape, and must not allow ourselves to be hurried by personal inefficiency or defective institutions of those whom we desire to reform into a substitution of our own agents and establishments; the latter have no doubt, many excellencies, but they have also serious defects; they are destructive of all native rank and authority. The inherited rights of chiefs and the cherished allegiance of their followers are all swept away, and ties and feelings which orginally constituted the strongest links of social order and peace being outraged and broken are converted into elements of discontent and rebellion. We must not flatter ourselves that the future operation of this system of government will be attended with as few evils as it has heretofore been. The substitution of our government for the misrule, oppression and anarchy to which they had been exposed, was hailed by those of our new subjects whose habits were commercial and agricultural; while the warlike and turbulent part of the population found employment and subsistence in the services of princes, whose territories had not yet been subdued by our arms. But in the whole peninsula of India there is no long any escape from subjection to our direct rule, influence, or control.

"The rise of our astonishing power has been so rapid that the great majority of those who are subject to it continue to make favourable comparisons between our government and that of their late masters, but in a very short period none will remain who can derive consolation from such recollections; and we are not warranted by the History of India, nor indeed by that of any other nation in the world, in reckoning upon the possibility of preserving an empire of such a magnitude, by a system which excludes, as our does, the natives from every station of high rank and honourable ambition. Least of all would such a system be compatible with the plans now in progress for spreading instruction, for it is certain that if these plans are not associated with the creation of duties that will employ the minds which we enlighten, we shall only prepare elements that will hasten the destruction of our empire. If we do not use the knowledge which we impart, it will be employed against us, and a conviction of this truth should lead to the adoption of every measure which can prepare the way for granting to the natives a greater share than they have yet enjoyed in the government.

"It is not my intention to dwell upon the common-place arguments which have so often been brought forward to prove the necessity of an almost exclusive employment of Europeans in high and respectable stations. The numerous advocates who are (professionally, I might say,) arrayed against every other system, have hitherto, and will, I fear, unless very decided steps are taken to prevent it, continue to beat down the opinion of the few whose opportunities have enabled them to take a more enlarged view of this question, and consider it as one not of local, but of imperial policy.

"The facts which are so continually reiterated of native pliancy, dishonesty and corruption, so far from forming objections to their employment, are in my mind only proofs of its necessity. Are we to abandon in despair, on account of their weakness or depravity, the project of their reformation and improvement? And can we think it possible to effect this desirable change, and to attach them to our rule by a series of lessons upon virtue, morality and good order, given in our schools and repeated in our regulations and proclamations, while at the same time we deny them all opportunities (except upon the most limited scale) of practising what we teach and inculcate?

"We have sufficient examples in all governments, and in none more than our own, to prove that dishonesty and corruption when common to classes cease to be a reproach to individuals; but what wise or liberal statesman, wishing to reclaim men from such habits and feelings, would adopt, as means, their exclusion from the sphere of high and honourable action? And who that knows the inveteracy of long usage would be deterred by partial failure from steadily and patiently pursuing the only course which can reconcile a government to the people under which they live, and give them that stake in its welfare and reputation, which they never can have till these are associated with their own interests and advantages?

"It may perhaps be objected that these observations do not apply to conquered people. Most assuredly they apply to all mankind: we find in all communities bold, able and ambitious individuals who exercise an influence and power over the class to which they belong, and these must continue enemies to a government however just and humane in its general principles, under which they are neither trusted nor employed. There is no country to which this observation applies more forcibly than to India; the multitude are, from their prejudices and superstitution, peculiarly exposed to the artifices and designs of such men, and in the territories under our direct rule we can offer nothing to their ambition beyond the most subordinate stations.

"The whole complexion and character of our power in India has altered within the last ten years. Our influence or rule, as before observed, now embraces the whole of that vast country; high and aspiring men can find no spot beyond the limits of our authority, and such must either be systematically watched and repressed as enemies of our power, or cherished and encouraged as the instruments of its exercise; there is no medium; in the first case, the more decidedly we proceed to our object, the better for our immediate safety; but I should, I confess, have little confidence in the success of such a proceeding. As one head of the Hydra was lopped off, another would arise: and as well might we strive to stem the stream of the Ganges as to depress the level of our ordinary rule the energies and hopes which must continually arise in so vast and various a population as that of India."

It is perhaps necessary before I conclude to state, that there are several parts of the plan of local rule which I suggested to Lord W. Bentinck which may admit of alterations, provided the principles on which the whole scheme is grounded be not impaired. Of these principles the most important is the authority of the Governor-General: there is no escaping from the necessity of clothing him with almost absolute power. The selection of an individual for this high office will ever be the measure upon which the good administration of our Eastern empire will chiefly depend; the checks upon him and other high authorities must be of a character calculated to prevent the abuse without weakening the exercise of their power; but if our leading object is, as it undoubtedly should be, to rule India more with attention to the feelings, the usages, and the interests of the vast majority of its inhabitants than to European maxims and prejudices, the forms and principles of our government may be made in this as in all its parts simple, intelligible and efficient.

I have stated in the accompanying letter to Lord W. Bentinck, that the Governor-General and the Governors or Lieut-Governors will have in each department high officers acting under them, whom they can, according to fixed and prescribed rules, call into Council whenever their aid is necessary for the purpose of framing laws or regulations, or in measures that are meant to effect improvement or changes in the peculiar lines of service to which such functionaries belong, and to the latter a power and responsibility could be assigned that will ensure the good performance of these casual but important duties. This point, however, requires much consideration, and is one upon which I shall not at present say more than that it may, in my opinion, be easily adapted to the principles and objects of the plan I have recommended for the future local administration of our Eastern empire.

I am, &c.
John Malcolm.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT MINES IN CHILE.

The *Araucano*, an official journal, contains, in the Number of the 9th of June, 1832, the following document:—

"The Intendent of Coquimbo-Serena, 7th of June, 1832, to the minister of the interior:—A wonderful discovery of silver ore has been made in the mountain chain of Copiapo, called Ramadilla and Mole. It is affirmed that the veins are immense. Since the 22d of May, sixteen, more or less rich, have been discovered; and travellers who have been upon the spot make the number even fifty. The ore is of the purest quality, and experienced miners entertain not the smallest doubt of the richness of this discovery.

(Signed) "JOSE MARIA BEONAVENTE."

The same paper contains the following article, dated Coquimbo, June, 1832:—

"We have before us several letters from the most respectable persons of the province, who unanimously confirm the wonderful discovery which we have mentioned in a preceding No. The mine lies to the south of Copiapo; it extends about fifteen leagues in length, and ten in breadth; it touches the following places:—Ramadilla, Ritaeus Pan de Azucar, Pajonales, and Mole. Chance led to the discovery by a wood cutter, who communicated his good fortune to one Godoy and Don Miguel Gallo: they resolved to keep the secret to themselves; but certain signs and traces, which they could not conceal, soon made the matter public. Four days after this, sixteen veins were already discovered—on the eighth day there were forty; and when the post left, fifty—not to mention the number of smaller veins, of which no notice was taken for the moment. A mass of ore, which was purchased by an Englishman for two hundred piastres, proved to be worth a thousand. Besides the prodigious quantity of the ore, it is extremely rich in quality: the Intendent has sent to the minister of the interior specimens frem three different veins, the analysis of which proves what is here stated; and, as if it were not enough to give that district a name by a single event of this kind, a discovery has been made of rich gold mines in the adjacent canton of Juncos: that hitherto uninhabited and desert mountain region is at this moment animated by the presence of above 3,000 people.

There is no doubt that these important discoveries will have a great influence on the future political and commercial situation of the country. In one respect they have already been injurious—for the copper-mines are abandoned by the workmen.—*London Literary Gazette, January* 12.

TRANSCRIPTS.

Visit to the Valley of Death, in the Island of Java. By A. LOUDON, Esq., in a Letter to Professor JAMESON. (*Extract from "Journal of a Tour through the Islands of Java and Madara, last year."*)

"BALOR, 3d July, 1830. This evening, while walking round the village with the Pattet, (native chief,) he told me that there was a valley, only three miles from Balor, that no person could approach without forfeiting their lives, and that the skeletons of human beings, and of all sorts of beasts and birds, covered the bottom of the valley. I mentioned this to the commandant, M. Van Spreewenberg, and proposed our going to see it: M. Daendels, the assistant resident, agreed to go with us. At this time I did not credit all that the Javanese chief told me. I knew that there was a lake close to this that it was dangerous to approach too near, but I had never heard of the Valley of Death.

Balor, 4th July. Early this morning we made an excursion to the extraordinary valley called by the natives "Guwo Lipas," or Poisoned Valley: it is three miles from Balor, on the road to the Djiang. M. Daendels had ordered a foot-path to be made from the main road to the valley. We took with us two dogs and some fowls, to try experiments in this poisonous hollow. On arriving at the foot of the mountain, we dismounted, and scrambled up to the side about a quarter of a mile, holding on by branches of trees, and we were a good deal fatigued before we got up; the path being very steep and slippery, from the fall of rain during the night. When within a few yards of the valley, we experienced a strong, nauseous, suffocating smell; but on coming close to the edge, this disagreeable smell left us. We were now all lost in astonishment at the awful scene before us. The valley appeared to be about half a mile in circumference, oval, and the depth from thirty to thirty-five feet,; the bottom quite flat; no vegetation; some very large (in appearance) river stones; and the whole covered with the skeletons of human beings, tigers, pigs, deer, peacocks, and all sorts of birds. We could not perceive any vapour or any opening in the ground, which last appeared to be of a hard, sandy substance. The sides of the valley from the top to the bottom, are covered with trees, shrubs, &c. It was now proposed by one the party to enter the valley; but at the spot where we were, this was difficult at least for me, as one false step would have brought us to eternity, and no assistance could be given. We lighted our cigars, and with the assistance of a bamboo, we went down to within eighteen feet of the bottom. Here we did not experience any difficulty in breathing, but an offensive nauseous smell annoyed us. We now fastened a dog to the end of a bamboot eighteen feet long, and sent him in; we had our watches in our hands, and in fourteen seconds he fell on his back, did not move his limbs or look round, but continued to breathe for eighteen minutes. We then sent in another, who got loose from the bamboo, but notwithstanding walked in to where the other dog was laying: he then stood quite still, and in ten seconds he fell on his face, and never moved his limbs afterwards; he continued to breathe for seven minutes. We now tied a fowl, which died in one minute and a half. We threw in another which died before touching the ground.

During these experiments we experienced a heavy shower of rain, but we were so interested by the awful scene before us that we did not care for getting wet.

On the opposite side, near a large stone, was the skeleton of a human being, who must have perished on his back, with his right arm under his head: from being exposed to the weather, the bones were bleached as white as ivory. I was anxious to procure this skeleton, but any attempt to get at it would have been madness.

After remaining two hours in the Valley of Death, we returned, but found some difficulty in getting out. From the heavy shower, the sides of the valley were very slippery, and had it not been for two Javanese behind us, we might have found it no easy matter to escape from this pestilential spot. On reaching our rendezvous, we had some brandy and water, and left this most extraordinary valley; came down the slippery footpath, sometimes on our hams and hands, to the main road; mounted our horses, and returned to Balor, quite pleased with our trip.

The human skeletons are supposed to have been rebels; who had been pursued from the main road. and taken refuge in the different valleys; as a wanderer cannot know his danger till he is in the valley, and, when once there, one has not the power or presence of mind to return.

There is a great difference between this valley and the Grotto del Cane, near Naples, where the air is confined to a small aperture; while here the circumference is fully half a mile, and not the least smell of sulphur, nor any appearance of an eruption having taken place near it; although I am aware that the whole chain of mountains is volcanic, as there are two craters at no great distance from the side of the road, at the foot of the Djing, and they constantly emit smoke.

In the eighth volume of the proceedings of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Horsefield, of the East India service, gives a description of the mineral constitution of the different mountains of Java. He examined several parts of the chain of hills, and states that he heard of this valley, but that he could not prevail on the natives to shew him where it was. I have sent the Doctor a copy of the above extract.—*Edinburgh New Phil. Journal.*

POLICE.

AN INTELLIGENT WATCHMAN.—Yesterday two captains of vessels and a draper were charg edby Mr. Peascod, grocer, of Ratcliffe-highway, with assaulting with intent to rob him. The three defendants had been permitted by Mr. Hoppe, one of the officers of Portsoken Ward, to leave the watchhouse after the charge was made, upon their promise to attend at the Mansion-house, because he thought it originated in gross error.

Mr. Peascod stated, that between the hours of 7 and 8 on the preceding evening, as he stood for a moment in the street, one of the defendants shoved up against him in such a way as to excite suspicion that it was the man's intention to rob him. He walked on, and somehow or other the same person came in contact with him again, in company with the two other defendants. Finding that he was pushed in the same suspicious manner again, and that the man who first pushed him was following him, he called a watchman and gave that defendant in charge. The two others afterwards interfered and were included in the charge.

The LORD MAYOR.—Who was constable of the night?

Mr. Peascod.—It was before the watch was set, and nobody was in the chair, but when we entered one of captains got into the chair and said he would preside- (A laugh.)

The LORD MAYOR.—And what led you to think that these gentlemen wanted to rob you?

Mr. Peascod.—They shoved against me, so that I suspected it.

A watchman.—Please your Lordship, the gentleman comes up to me and he says, watchman, says he, I wants you to look arter these here three characters, and soon arter he gives one on 'em in charge, but I did n't know my prisoner as a public character,

The LORD MAYOR.—What do you mean by public character?

Watchman.—Why, I means a pickpocket character, to be sure. (Laughter.)

The LORD MAYOR.—Public characters are much indebted to you, indeed. Pray, were the defendants and plaintiff all sober?

Watchman.—Yes, my Lord, they seemed to be all on 'em pretty cumpus mentis.

The LORD MAYOR.—Upon my word, you are a most intelligent watchman. I suppose you took the chair according to Shakspeare?

Watchman.—Begging pardon, my Lord, I an't at all intelligible, and I didn't take the chair, for there was a woman with a baby in her arms as took the chair, till a officer comed in.

Forrester, sen, the officer, stated that Mr. Peascod distinctly charged one of the defendants with an assault with intent to rob him, and the others with being accomplices. Mr. Peascod was so much in earnest that he desired that no bail but very good bail should be taken for them, and, finding that there was an error in one of the names, he said that he would correct that error in the indictment.

Mr. Hoppe said that the moment he heard the charge he concluded that it was a mistake, and he sent to make inquiry about the gentlemen, who had been for three hours detained, and found they were all unexceptionable characters. They had a good deal of money about them.

The LORD MAYOR said that there was no imputation whatever on the characters of the gentlemen at the bar, and he hoped they would look upon the accusation as a mistake, to which all persons were subject.—*Times, Dec.* 29.

ADVENTURE OF A FEMALE INDIAN.—On Hearnes' return from the mouth of the Coppermine, an incident occurred strikingly characteristic of savage life. The Indians came suddenly on the track of a strange snow-shoe, and following it to a wild part of the country, remote from any human habitation, they discovered a hut, in which a young Indian woman was sitting alone. She had lived for the last eight moons in absolute solitude, and recounted, with affecting simplicity the circumstances by which she had been driven from her own abode she belonged, she said, to the tribe of the Dog-ribbed Indians, and in an inroad of the Athebasca nation, in the summer of 1770, and been taken prisoner. The savages, according to their invariable practice, stole upon the tents in the night, and murdered before her face her father, mother, and husband, whilst she and three young women were reserved from the slaughter, and made captives. Her child, four or five months old, she contrived to carry with her, concealed among some clothing; but on arriving at the place where the party had left their wives, her precious bundle was examined by the Athebasca women, one of whom forced the infant from its mother, and killed it on the spot. In Europe an act so inhuman would, in all probability, have been instantly followed by the insanity of the parent; but in North America, though maternal affection is equally intense, the nerves are more sternly strung. So horrid a cruelty, however, determined her, though the man whose property she had become was kind and careful of her, to take the first opportunity of escaping, with the intention of returning to her own nation; but the distance, and the numerous winding rivers and creeks she had to pass, caused her to lose her way, and winter coming on, she had built a hut in this secluded spot. When discovered she was in good health, well fed, and in the opinion of Hearne one of the finest Indian women he had ever seen. Five or six inches of hoop made into a knife, and the iron shank of an arrow-head which served as an awl, were the only implements she possessed; and with these she made snow-shoes and other useful articles. For subsistence she snared patridges, rabbits, and squirrels, and had killed two or three beavers and some porcupines. After the few deer-sinews she had brought with her were expended in making snares and sewing her clothing, she supplied their place with the sinews of rabbits' legs which she twisted together with great dexterity. Thus occupied, she not only became reconciled to her desolate situation, but had found time to amuse herself by manufacturing little pieces of personal ornament. Her clothing was formed of rabbit-skins sewed together; the materials, though rude, being tastefully disposed, so as to make her garb assume a pleasing though desert-bred appearance. The singular circumstances under which she was found, her beauty and useful accomplishments, occasioned a contest among the Indians, as to whom should have her for a wife; and the matter being decided she accompanied them in their journey.

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THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

TUESDAY, 11 JUNE, 1833.

Since our paper of this morning was published we have received our regular files of London journals up to the 2nd. of March, from which we hasten to lay before our readers the following extracts. The news which these papers afford, we must remark, however, is very scanty, and consists, for the greater part, of debates in Parliament, most of which relate to the Irish coercion Bill. There are however, some curious disclosures regarding the Duchess of Berri, and a little continental news, which will be found below. With regard to the East India company's charter, we understand that private letters fully confirm the news we published this morning from the *Times*. It appears by them that the ministerial plan for the future Government of this country was communicated to the Court of Directors about the latter end of February, and as might be supposed, created a great sensation amongst that body. It was generally understood, although the tea monopoly was to be abolished, and the Court entirely remodelled, if not entirely done away with, that the territorial Government would be allowed to remain upon the same footing as at present.

SPECTATOR.—Feb. 23.

The news of the United States is not of much importance this week. The President's last message to Congress had been received in Charleston; where it excited great indignation. A public meeting was held soon after its arrival, at which many long and strong resolutions were passed in condemnation of its doctrines, and in defiance of its threats. The meeting, however, was of opinion that it would be fair and prudent to wait for the result of the measure now before the Congress for the reduction of the Tariff-duties, before proceeding to any acts of hostility towards the General Government. In spite of the determined tone of the other resolutions passed at this meeting, this looks a little like a relinquishment of the haughty and uncompromising position which the Nullifiers have hitherto maintained.

Letters from the North of England, received this morning express great dissatisfaction at the course which Ministers have pursued in Parliament since the commencement of the session. Not only are the measures which relate more especially to Ireland viewed with distrust and alarm, but the tone of the Ministerial speakers and their organs of the Press, the absence of any thing like explicitness in their declarations respecting their internal policy, and the little hope is held forth of economical reforms conspire to stir up a spirit among the middle and lower classes, which, if not absolutely hostile, is certainly by no means so friendly as it was to Earl Grey and his colleagues.

TIMES,—Feb. 27.

In the House of Lords last night the Lord Chancellor, replying to an observation that fell from Lord King on presenting some petitions on the subject of tithes, took occasion to explain the grounds on which he had solicited assistance from the right rev. Bench in the disposal of certain church patronage attached to the Great Seal. Lord Brougham said, that though it is easy for the Chancellor, in consequence of the number of the applicants, to name proper incumbents for livings of 200*l.*, 300*l.*, or 400*l.* a-year; yet that, with regard to livings of 30*l.*, 40*l.*, or 60*l.* a-year (and many such are in the gift of the possessor of the Great Seal), the case is very different, as these are not sought after like the preferments of greater value. The Chancellor, therefore, must either himself seek out persons fit to be intrusted with the cures, which is obviously impossible to one so occupied, or he must rely on the recommendation of others, and this Lord Brougham has done, choosing to take that of the Diocesan as the most trust-worthy recommendation. These smaller livings, however, the Chancellor said, constitute the only preferment to which he appoints on the recommendation of the right rev. prelates.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople of the 27th ult. The letters state that the Turkish Government had succeeded in negotiating a loan for 20,000,000 of francs (about 800,000*l.*) in Munich, but no particulars are given of the contract. Besides that amount, the receipt of a large sum of money was expected at Constantinople, being the price agreed on for the additional territory ceded to the new Government of Greece. The funds thus raised were to be applied, as it was understood, to pay off the arrears due to Russia, and thus to obtain of that Power the surrender of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, held as security for the payment of the subsidy agreed on at the conclusion of the peace. A Turkish loan is altogether a novel affair, and is, in fact, altogether contrary to the principles of that Government, in consequence of which some doubt is felt of the accuracy of the statement, which at present only rests on the authority of the letters above referred to. The alleged object of the loan, however, is one in which the other Powers of Europe would willingly assist, as it would deprive Russia of all further pretext for interference in the affairs of Turkey.

The proceedings of the meeting which took place on Monday last at Birmingham have been sent to us. The report is much too long for publication, and we are bound to say, which we do with some regret, that it would neither indemnify our readers nor ourselves for the sacrifice of attention bestowed on its perusal, nor for the time and the space which its insertion would cost us. Mere blind fury serves no rational cause, and the cause of law and liberty has oftentimes been deeply injured by it. The professed objects of the meeting were manifold, —viz., to "consider the address of the House of Commons in reply to the King's speech, and the bill introduced into the House of Lords establishing arbitrary power in Ireland, and respecting the present severe distress of the in[illegible] classes." Here was, undoubtedly, ample [illegible] and it must be admitted [illegible] to lie idle. To judge by the advertised proceedings only, one might be held to infer that Ireland had but little to do with the business of the meeting.

There is a resolution touching the distress of the industrious classes, and a petition having reference to the same, where it is affirmed that property, and not poverty, ought to be taxed. There is, indeed, a resolution, moved by the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, a Catholic clergyman, condemning the bill proposed for Ireland, as utterly subversive of the principles of the British constitution, and threatening England and Scotland with similar measures if this regarding Ireland be carried. But the taxes on "knowledge," and those on sundry other articles,—namely, foreign corn, animal food, malt, hops, tea, tobacco, soap, house and window tax, &c., constitute apparently, and by no means unjustly, the main *gravamina* both of the resolutions and petition.

February 28.

Ever since the late indisposition of the Duchess de Berri, which induced the French Court to send post haste two celebrated physicians to the Castle of Blaye from Paris, to ascertain the salubrity of her place of confinement, and to report on the nature of her malady, rumours have been afloat inconsistent with the "immaculate purity" of her conduct. To these rumours the official declaration of the physicians, published in the *Moniteur*, gave no countenance, nor was it their business either to originate or deny them. The French Government having considered it a wise precaution, if not a necessary duty, to ascertain with care, and to make known with promptitude, that the treatment of her Royal Highness as a prisoner, had not injured her health or broken her spirits, by stinting her comforts or degrading her rank as a Princess, their official medical commissioners were not bound to make any further disclosure; but a secret, known necessarily to many persons, could not be long concealed from the public, and the result of "the delicate investigation," at first vaguely rumoured by her adversaries as a piece of scandal, and denied by her friends as an ungenerous calumny, is by this time known to every Court in Europe.

It was in vain that the Carlist journalists, and other foolish and fiery supporters of Bourbon legitimacy, tried to stop the rumour with their swords. It was in vain that the lists were set out for the combat on an extensive scale, and that the blood of two simple champions was actually shed to prove the spotless virtue of the heroine of La-Vendee. We ourselves were convinced, on the best evidence, of the fact which is now officially disclosed, though, out of pity for the situation of the Duchess, we refrained from alluding to it, till the letter of a Paris correspondent, inserted in our paper of Saturday, detailed all the particulars.

"You will recollect (says our correspondent) the journey of M. M. Orfila and Auvity to Blaye, the change of the governor of that fortress, the removal from Bordeaux of the Prefect (formerly a legitimist), the sulkiness of M. Thiers, who was evidently thwarted in the Council in the execution of some favourite plan of his. Now, all this, if strong evidence may be believed, turns upon this that the Duchess de Berri is really *enceinte*. I abuse this assertion may bring am aware all [illegible] head, but it is no less the upon a poor mortal's [illegible] or the truth will fact, that before four months are [illegible] out. The Carlist party have hit upon an expedient which cannot but be admired for its ingenuity. After they shall have tried all that gold may do to operate the release of the illustrious prisoner,—and people assert that a large subscription has been made for that purpose,—and attempted to obtain her being sent to Naples, through the influence of the amiable, respectable, but mistaken Queen of France, they intend boldly and impudently to proclaim that the Duchess de Berri is married, and that nothing can be more brutal and unmanly than to heap infamy upon her head for having incurred the natural consequences of such a legitimate union."

"Four months" have not elapsed, and the whole secret is betrayed by the Duchess herself, as the following official announcement in the *Monituer* of Tuesday, which we received last night, along with the other Paris journals of that date, will show:—

"On Friday, the 22d of February, at a half-past 5 o'clock, Madame the Duchess de Berri delivered to General Bugeaud, Governor of the citadel of Blaye, the following declaration:—

"'Pressed by circumstances and by the measures ordered by the Government, although *I had the most serious motives* * for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe it to myself, as well as to my children, to declare that I was secretly married during my stay in Italy.

"MARIE CAROLINE.

"'From the Citadel of Blaye,
this 22d of February, 1833.,

"This declaration, transmitted by General Bugeaud to the President of the Council, the Minister of War, was immediately deposited in the depot of the archives of the Chancellerie of France."

Nobody can doubt for what purpose this tardy revolution is made. Her Royal Highness could not be concealed in the citadel of Blaye as in the castles or cottages of her Vendean partisans. Her situation was necessarily exposed to the individuals appointed by Government to secure her person, or to administer to her wants. She was therefore obliged either to declare a marriage, when it could not be any longer concealed that she was about to become a mother, or to decend from the lofty shrine of purity on which her votaries had placed their idol.

But though her champions may be as willing to fight for her perfect veracity as for her immaculate chastity, we are very much inclined to dispute this story of Italian marriage, brought forward as it is to account for her present "interesting situation." Her Royal Highness left Italy about the middle of April, attempted revolt in her favour at Marseilles took place at the end of that month, and she herself must have landed from the *Carlo Alberto* steamer, which brought her from the coast of Tuscany, on the 29th or 30th. About the 20th of May we heard of her arrival in La Vendée, having traversed the whole south of France, and she had never been since beyond the French territory. Her communication to the Governor of Blaye is dated 22d instant, and we are not informed as yet of her accouchement. We have thus already more than ten months since she must have left her husband in Italy, who, if he is a Prince, and did not accompany her, must be excessively jealous of some rival in La Vendee as soon as he hears of the visit of the Paris physicians.

The Duchess, indeed, mentions neither the name, nor the abode, nor the quality of the person who has been so fortunate as to obtain the hand of a Royroine; he may, therefore, be some Italian though we do not know where to look for s[illegible] racter disengaged, unless it be in the B[illegible] family, or among the College of Cardinal[illegible] cannot marry. If the little Duke[illegible] were not already provided for in matrimony, we should suspect that he had taken this method of securing the services of a herione to make war on Louis Philippe as he is the only Sovereign in Europe who legitmately persists in resisting the recognition of the Citizen King. But if the husband of the Duchess is not in, that rank of life, she may have used her privilege of Regent to make a left-handed marriage; and, for aught we know, one of the young Bourmonts, for it may be the Jew Deutz, who betrayed her, but would not accept the reward for the disclosure, may be the honoured father-in-law to Henry V.

Our Paris correspondent, in Saturday's paper, insinuates that if Deutz is not father of the forthcoming infant, he received such encouragement from the Duchess as entitled him to be jealous of her favours, and ultimately to deliver her up to her enemies. What a picture of legitimacy!!

But to be serious. This is really an important event for the throne of the new dynasty. The sensible portion of the French people would not, it is true, have been dazzled into any admiration of the Bourbons though the exploits of the little Duchess in La Vendée had been more heroic and more successful than her most blind and bigoted admirers can pretend; but the romantic story of her sufferings, sacrifices, and hair-breadth escapes had spread a kind of halo round her character in the eyes of the Royalists, which distinguished her from the rest of her family, and shed a reflected lustre on the title of her son. Hence the homage offered her by the Carlist nobility; hence the numerous addresses of admiring condolence sent to the Castle of Blaye; and hence the late insolent challenges of the young Royalists to their republican antagonists in Paris. Though the partisans of the exiled dynasty are too powerless to attempt another civil war, they might still be powerful enough to diminish national confidence in the continuance of peace, and her Royal Highness was evidently intended by them as the lever by which, on a fitting occasion, they could move their diminished mass. All their dreams are now, however, dissipitated,—all their projects are now defeated, so far as they depended on the enthusiasm created by the romantic adventures of her Royal Highness. An act of frailty thus exposed must be more powerful in destroying the stupid idolatry of her partisans, than any excess of degradation or punishment inflicted by the Government: and Louis Philippe may now open her prison door, and let her escape along with her new-born infant, without the slightest danger of another insurrection in La Vendée!! Indeed, he may send her back to her relations, or, as we would say of a humbler frail one, to her "parish," in perfect security that she will give them no further molestation.

The Dutch Minister, M. Zuylen van Nyvelt, received his recall yesterday, and it is understood that his successor, though his name has not yet transpired, will not represent quite so accurately the feelings of his Royal master on the negotiations. In fact, the circumstance of his recall, though accompanied with every mark of respect, and stated to be the result of his own solicitation, is considered demonstrative of an advantage gained by the Ministry and people of Holland over the prejudices of the King, and so far to be favourable to a settlement of the question. It was foreseen after M. de Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston had superseded the functions of this Minister, by addressing their last note direct to the Dutch Government, that his recall was inevitable. The event seems to have stopped the depression of the funds which was threatened by the settlement of the account.

A packet from Lisbon has brought letters of the 16th inst., but they contain little news. It is stated that great mortality from typhus fever had taken place among the troops of Miguel, and that he, with his sisters, was expected shortly to return to the capital. Some new levies of troops are said to have been ordered, and more activity was observable in the arsenal, where exertions were making to put the John VI. ship of the line, and a frigate, into a state fit for service.

The *Augsburg Gazette* has of late given very contradictory statements respecting the progress of negotiations between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, at one time affirming that every thing was arranged, and at another that the differences between the parties remained as great as they ever were. I have seen a letter from Constantinople of the 26th ult., in which it is said that, according to the last accounts from Koniah, Ibrahim intended, after the arrival of his reinforcements and the expiration of the armistice, to go on to Broussa with his whole army, and to negotiate from that city. He seemed to think that he would obtain better terms from the Sultan while encamped at a place so near Constantinople as Broussa is (only four days' march from the capital) than at Koniah. He is quite sure that the Sultan will make no difficulty about confirming his father in the government of Egypt, and adding that of Syria to it, but he does not feel as confident that the Sultan will consent to another point of a more pressing nature, which is the payment of the greater part of the expense incurred by the war. Ibrahim's troops have not been very regularly paid since their departure from Egypt, and considerable arrears were due to them which he had no other means of providing for than through an indemnity in money obtained from the Sultan.

Z.

MARCH 1,

In promising to describe our own impression of the speeches delivered by Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley on Wednesday evening, in support of the Irish coercive bill, we reckoned on undertaking a more difficult task than, upon further examination, we find it. However copious the details presented by those two Ministers, the outline of each of their speeches is extremely simple, and may be characterized in a few short lines. Lord Althorp affirmed the necessity for some strong measure of coercion, grounded on an unvarnished statement of the [illegible]vful outrages by which Ireland has long been [illegible]ressed, and of the circumstances which pro[illegible] to the noble Lord's belief, a connexion in [illegible]ture of cause and effect between agitati[illegible]d outrages. His Lordship then proceeded to vindicate the fitness of the present measu[illegible] as a restraint upon both those evils.

Mr. Stanley traversed the same wide fiel[illegible] with a great display of skill, power, and effic[illegible]ency, in so far as concerned the horrible state of Ireland. He traced the crimes of the miserable peasantry, with no hesitating hand, to the machinations of more criminal, and far more artful, abettors; and inveighed with stern indignation against the baseness which, after working up the multitude to fury against the laws, and all who seek protection under them, would save itself from sharing the risk and punishment of its own credulous dupes by a mock admonition "to beware of doing anything unlawful!" Nothing, indeed, could be more masterly and triumphant than Mr. Stanley's development of the whole character of the agitation system, in its connection with the prevalence of barbarous and brutal crimes; nor was there ever a more striking contrast exhibited than between the scornful spirit of the Irish Secretary's attack upon the agitators, and the confused and mortified attempt at explanation which was wruong from one of them by the deafening outcries of the House.

The French papers of Wednesday, which we have just received, indulge extensively in remarks on the declaration of the Duchess de Berri, relative to her "secret marriage," but none of them, not even those attached to her party, are able to afford any information which could set aside the doubts entertained in Paris of the marriage having really taken place. It appears that in the course of Tuesday, the Ambassadors of Naples, Austria, and Sardinia, visited the Duke de Broglie, with the view of obtaining further explanations on the article in the *Moniteur*. According to the *Journal du Commerce*, those explanations, have been "quite satisfactory." Some of the ministerial papers give a copy of the declaration from the *Moniteur*, and do not make any remark on that singular document. The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday were without interest. These paper bring no foreign news.

The money-market is in an uneasy and doubtful state, owing to the position in which the Ministry are placed by the proposed measures relative to Ireland, and the result of the debate is waited for in the city with considerable anxiety. This feeling has counteracted the favourable inferences drawn, as was stated yesterday, from the recall of the Dutch Minister, and proves that our domestic policy exercises a more immediate influence on the value of the funds than our relations with any of the foreign Powers.

In the foreign market no transactions or variations in price worthy of notice have occurred. Dutch stock continues to be a favourite investment with English capitalists. We have before pointed out to notice this feature of the money-market of London, on account of the tendency it has had to strengthen the resistance of Holland to all accommodation, by providing resources and sustaining the otherwise sinking credit of that country, and have now to draw attention to it in another point of view, as an instrument in the foreign exchanges, apart from the trade of the country, and connecting itself therefore with the complicated operations of the Bank of England. A considerable number of Dutch bonds, thus purchased with English money, are brought over by every packet from Rotterdam; and it is affirmed that not less than 1,000,000*l.* in gold has been remitted in return. Judging from the extent of our investments in this way, which, at a moderate estimate, cannot have been less than between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.*, it is fair to infer, that if 1,000,000*l.* in gold has been sent for such a purpose, at least twice that amount must have been employed in an indirect manner; that remittances due from Holland to England, for instance, which in the present state of the exchanges would be remitted in gold, would be invested and remitted in bonds, and that similar operations would be made through Hamburgh and Paris.

A letter from Lisbon by the last mail mentions a circumstance not noticed in any of the commercial letters, viz.—that M[illegible]el's Government has acceded to all the de[illegible]s of the French for reparation for firing lately on the French vessels, and thus admitted its inability to enforce the blockade of the Douro. Some resistance appears to have been at first made to these demands, which led the merchants to expect vigorous measures on the part of the French, but the threat of a hostile visit to the Tagus, of the fulfilment of which no doubt could be entertained, overcame all obstacles.

March 2.

The city election terminated yesterday; Mr. Lyall is the successful candidate. At the election in December the one of the returned members who stood lowest on the list polled 565 more votes than Mr. Lyall on the present occasion, and 1,649 more than Mr. Alderman Venables; are we to infer that the city is already tired of the Reform Bill, and pants for the return of the good old times of Toryism and contracts, and Bank restriction?

The Paris papers of Wednesd[illegible]e me[illegible] yesterday, derive their [illegible] their remarks on the situation de Berri. None of them seem t[illegible] dit to the report of a m[illegible] the showing of the Royali[illegible] nals agree that a marr[illegible] to the absurd assumption[illegible] frailty which it is invented[illegible]

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